

but to commercial speculators. Papers were written for the purpose of enlisting the feelings of our countrymen in their favor; inflammatory writings were printed in Baltimore, and circulated in Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of rousing the people to another revolution; and three of the exiles were actually sent to La Plata at the expense of individuals in Baltimore, for the purpose of hastening the work. It may be said, that this was but an act of humanity, of disinterested kindness, to those unfortunate men, *but every one is at liberty to draw his own inferences from the facts.* Two of the exiles, Chiclana and Pagola, are now in Montevideo with general Carrera and Lareau, living under the protection of the Portuguese; a third, Agrelo, is in prison at Buenos Ayres. The circumstances under which he came there, are well known. This act may not be thought of a nature interfering with the interior policy and concerns of a foreign government; it was but humane to send them back to the country, from which they had been cruelly expelled, and where they had hopes of getting into power, by a revolution! It is a fact, however, that the same North Americans who were thus undermining the authority of the existing governments of those countries, were engaged in writing to Pueyrredon and San Martin the most complimentary letters, expressing their wishes for their success, and offering their services! This, to be sure, is only a proof of great impartiality. Yet, in both these matters, there may be a difference of opinion.

Another subject, closely connected with the former, is the extravagant eulogies on the chieftain Artigas. Is it pretended that we ought to acknowledge his government? Surely no reasonable man can recommend such a measure.

But as he is preferred by certain editors

to all the other governments of South America, that of Commodore Aury not excepted, of course those which are less respectable cannot be recognized; Buenos Ayres and Chili are, therefore, not to be recognized!

The eulogists of Artigas are the same persons who eulogize Carrera and the exiles of Buenos Ayres; and probably for the same reasons.

It is the god Plutus, under the disguise of patriotism; *money, money* is what they are seeking for.

The trade of Spain had almost disappeared, partly on account of

the number of patriot cruisers; or was transferred to English, American, or Portuguese bottoms; and principally on account of the state of her colonies; there was no longer any thing for privateers and privateer owners to prey upon.

What was to be done? simply, to engage the government of Buenos Ayres in a war with the Portuguese, contrary to its plannest policy, for the mere purpose of gratifying their insatiate avarice.

Why was such a war contrary to the policy of Buenos Ayres? Because it has as much as it can do, to combat the Spaniards in the provinces of Upper Peru,

the seat of war for the last eight years, and to repel the invasions of Chili.

A war with the Portuguese would operate as a most seasonable diversion in favor of Spain.

Besides, what would be the situation of Buenos Ayres, if its commerce

was cut off by the Portuguese, whose naval superiority enables them to command the river La Plata. Perhaps the English would interfere in their behalf; this would be their only hope.

In South America there are three republics, upon which the eyes and hopes of free America are fixed; Venezuela, Buenos Ayres and Chili. The two former are situated, one on the north, the other on the south side of Brazil; and it is obviously their interest, at the present moment at least, to maintain a state of neutrality with that power, if they can.

The countries under the government of Buenos Ayres and Chili are of vast extent and importance; and contain between two and three millions of souls.

What can those editors mean who would wish to fix our attention exclusively on Artigas, who is at the head of a revolted portion of the people of the country, not a twentieth in point of numbers, and contributing nothing to the general cause?

This is surely not the cause of South American emancipation that these men are supporting.

Are nineteen-twentieths of the country to yield to the ambition of one man? What if some leader in Vermont, during our revolutionary war, declaring himself the true patriot, and all the rest false, should have found persons in France, to say that all the other states should be placed under the direction of the chieftain of the Green Mountain Boys? According to the admission of those who advocate Artigas, he is a man of very limited capacity, and commands a kind of people very little beyond our Indians. What are we ultimately to expect from him or his people? He can never be called to preside over the destinies of the United Provinces of La Plata. It is said that his intentions are good; and that these good intentions justify the arbitrary and uncontrollable power which he possesses; and which, being submitted to by his people, is therefore lawful. According to our democratic notions, arbitrary power, under no circumstances, deserves approbation, when it constitutes the basis of government. Napoleon selected emperor was little more respectable in our estimation, than if he had been born emperor. Admitting, however, that the intentions of Artigas are good, in revolting from the government of Buenos Ayres; which is the more rational and just, that he should yield to the other provinces, or that they should all yield to his wishes? We once knew a jurymen who could not agree with his brethren, and declared that he never knew eleven such obstinate men in his life! What could have been the consequence if every local chieftain in the U-

nited Provinces, had set himself up as the standard of patriotism, and had not only withheld his aid from the common cause, but had stood in open arms against his countrymen. How would this have done during our revolutionary war? We should not have had a country; and it is principally owing to such conduct in the chieftains of South America, that their success has been retarded.

The present governments of Buenos Ayres and Chili have been busily traduced in this country, by a league composed of the adherents of Carrera, of the exiles of the privateersmen, and of the Spaniards.

The former actuated by passion, or thirst for plunder; the latter alarmed by the success of those governments, and by the danger of their acquiring a character in the world and engaging the sympathies of this country. Can any one suppose that it is from Artigas that Spain has any fear of the safety of her American possessions, or from what may grow out of the expedition of Aury, whose first, perhaps only object is plunder?

We have no objections to their being considered as auxiliaries to the great cause; but we have no idea of seeing the governments of South America cried down, merely for their sakes.—Venezuela, Buenos Ayres and Chili, are these governments; and we hope to see them subdue their enemies the Spaniards, or the Portuguese, should they become openly such; and we hope the American public will not be misled by men who have taken pains to deceive, for the purpose of furthering their private views.

We hope that the next session of congress will tear off the mask of friendship from interested speculators.

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM THE MARYLAND CENSOR.
FROM VENEZUELA.

We received at a late hour last evening, interesting letters and the *Correo del Orinoco*, to the middle of August—we have only had time to translate for this number of the Censor, the following toasts, drank at a late public dinner at Angostura. We give them as indications of public feeling; also, the translation of some observations on the navigation of the Orinoco, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the commercial and sea-faring community.

1. The President of the United States—chief magistrate of a free people—We tender him the homage of sincere goodwill.

2. The Supreme Chief of Venezuela, and the people he represents—a happy consummation of all their wishes.

3. The people of Venezuela, "free, sovereign and independent"—Their gallant struggle for the rights of man, constitutes their best right to rank with nations.

4. The brave Margaritans—invincible champions of the new world—you richly deserve a new title. *New Spartans, all hail!*

5. To the memory of the intrepid patriots who have fallen in their country's cause—Martyrs of liberty! we cherish your example; the world resounds your fame—posterior will enjoy the prize of your valor.

6. Our brothers of North America—they have reached the goal; we (in full gallop) are in sight of it. Let there never be a greater difference between us!

7. All America, and all her tribes—one continent, one cause, one people—its various altars adoring the same Divinity.

8. A miracle not fabulous—The light has risen in the West, to dispel the darkness brought from the East.

9. The people of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—Conspicuous in the arts, renowned in arms—felicity to them, and amity with them.

10. Retributive justice—The freemen of South America, by ascertaining their own rights, avenge the wrongs of the aborigines.

11. *Mene Tekel!* The vampire sovereignty for three centuries of atrocity, is doomed to an eternity of infamy.

12. The guerra a la muerte—abhorrent to the truly brave, but forced upon them by the minions of despotism—Extermination to the cause! discontinuance to the effect.

13. The end of our labors—The dominion of peace will repair the devastations of war—when the expulsion of the tyrants allows us to shut the door of Janus.

14. The primary art of Agriculture—It is a primary duty to promote the vocation which converts the wilderness into a garden—Speed the plough."

15. Commerce and Navigation—Their activity, like the circulation of the blood, keeps national bodies in health and vigor.

16. The principles of civil liberty—the genuine Promethean fire, which warms man into new life, and prepares for new dignity—May it be inextinguishable!

17. Education, right of suffrage, and freedom of the press—the main pillars which sustain the temple of liberty—May no blind Sampson or Philistine ever pull them down.

18. The monsters who have desolated Venezuela, with the bloodhounds of despotism—for sake of human nature, let no historian mistake them for men!

19. Rational liberty to all the world—maugre the designs of the demagogue, and the perfidy of the apostate.

Extract of a letter from Angostura, in Venezuela, dated August 12, 1818.

"This government has received more supplies of arms and ammunition, in the last six weeks, than in three years before. It is under eternal obligation to British merchants, from whom they have received supplies, &c. to the amount of a million, as I conjecture. This timely relief absolutely propped the Patriots.

Their funds are doubtless very low; but it is hard to create means out of nothing, or call dormant property into play. Yet these will wrestle through the revolution and attain their end. This is enough. Any other enemy than Spaniards must have crushed them long since. When they establish independence, and encourage emigration, they will improve their condition apace."

"British merchants here assert, that the duke of San Carlos, Spanish ambassador in London, has taken five ministerial gazettes to pay. I wonder whether other ambassadors in other countries do any thing at the same game.

"With respect to commerce, provisions and ammunition, are always valuable at high prices. The exports as yet, are few, as can be expected from a wilderness. Hides, cattle, mules, some tobacco, and tasaio, are all, or nearly all."

FROM CHILI.
Extract of a letter from Chili, in South America, dated

VALPARAISO, July 14.

"The memorable battle of Maypo may be said to have sealed the independence of Chili. The expedition under Ossorio was the last and utmost struggle of the vice royalty of Peru to regain this country, and is said to have cost them not less than three millions of dollars. The prompt manner in which the Chilians turned out on this alarming occasion, when their infant liberty seemed suspended on the fate of a day, the decisive issue of the action, which ended in the complete overthrow and destruction of the Spanish arms, I conceive to be the best testimony of the patriotic feeling that now pervades every class of people in this state. The Ontario carried the news of this battle to Lima, which created there the utmost astonishment and despair. An expedition is now fitting out against Talcuana and Lima. It is believed they will be an easy conquest to the Patriots, as they are becoming greatly distressed for bread, which heretofore has been supplied from Chili; and the patriot privates cut off all supplies from the E. Indies.

Mr. Robinson, who came in the Columbus, is consul general for the U. S. for Peru, and left here for the city of Lima on the 14th June, in the Ontario. Judge Prevost followed him two days since in the British sloop of war Bios-

s. The Ontario sailed twice from here for Columbia river, but returned the first time for the purpose of mediating for an exchange of prisoners between the Spaniards and Patriots. Captain Biddle has continued to make himself exceedingly popular with the Chilians, and our distinguished countrymen who are among them, are looked up to as their mentors in forming their new government, which as yet is little better than a military one. The British E. I. Company's ship Windham, arrived here at a most fortunate crisis for the owners of her, when the fate of the country appeared suspended upon the issue of the battle of Talca and Maypo, and an enemy's squadron blockading and ready to enter the port; she was immediately sold to the Patriots for the enormous sum of \$180,000, which was promptly paid by the merchants.—She was immediately fitted out as a Chilian Government frigate. She is now fitting for the expedition against Lima, and is commanded by Mr. John Higgins, of Boston. The Cumberland is also an old Indianman in the form of a line of battle ship, and is come to be sold, but it is doubtful whether the government will purchase her at any rate. The Ariel is a beautiful brig from Baltimore, pierced for 16 guns, and was recently sold to a privateering company for \$20,000, after a treaty of five months.

The British brig Lancaster Witch, is also fitted out as a patriot privateer, and sailed a few days since on a cruise.

The Patriot squadron in the Pacific,

will consist of the frigate Lautaro, 50 guns; Coquimbo, corvette (formerly the Avon of Boston) of 28 guns; brig Eagle, of 14 guns; & another beautiful one of 18 guns; besides the Horatio and Curioso, expected from the U. S.—Captain Wooster is offered an important command in the expedition."

FROM CARACAS.

We have been a long time without news from Venezuela, Caracas, &c. The defect is partly supplied by the following letter, from the New-York Columbian:

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Columbian, dated St. Croix, Oct. 22.

"This morning we had an arrival from Curaçao, in ten days; I have conversed with a passenger, who informs that he left Laguira only a fortnight since; they had, previous to his departure, received the information of the plains of Calabozo being again in possession of the patriots; and, unless Morillo receives reinforcements to a very considerable extent, he will not be able to hold Caracas. He had made a requisition on the inhabitants for 200,000 dollars! 4,000 men! and 2,000 mules! The first and last they will supply him with; but he must look elsewhere for the men. The garrison at Porto Rico is too weak to afford the least assistance."

"A few days ago, previous to quitting St. Thomas for this place, I had the satisfaction to see a number of the friends to the cause embark for Margarita—amongst whom was Col. Mariano Montilla, a first rate officer. Gen. McGregor was daily expected to call off Port Au Prince, at which place he will find a number of friends awaiting him. Cumana is expected to be in possession of the patriots ere this.

"The Buenos Ayrean brig of war Irresistible, Com. Daniels, was spoken off the west end of Porto Rico on the 19th inst. in company with a schooner—all well.

"The Danes are terribly alarmed at a small schooner cruising betwixt this, St. Thomas and Crab Island: they are sending their government schooner out after her, with troops on board to act as marines. The probability is, should they come in contact, that the Danish vessel will not soon return.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CENSOR.

An arrival yesterday from Margarita, brings accounts that the campaign is opening with the best prospects for the patriot cause. Extensive supplies have been received of arms and ammunition, from British merchants. May God grant them intelligence and virtue to use them with honor and efficacy against the enemies of human freedom.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

GENERAL CARRERA'S BROTHERS.

We have seen a proclamation of M. Luzuriaga, the Governor of the Province of Cuyo, one of the United Provinces of La Plata, dated at Mendoza, the 9th April, 1818, explaining the causes which produced the trial and execution of these unhappy young gentlemen. This document completely exculpates Pueyrredon from any concern or share in their execution. It states, as a fact fully ascertained and proved, that the Carrera's had planned a conspiracy, the object of which was to seize on the government of Cuyo, and to put to death the governor and several other persons in authority. Upon these charges they were brought to trial, and convicted on the 7th of April. It was the wish of the governor Luzuriaga to postpone their fate, until the sentence could be transmitted to Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of obtaining the determination of the Supreme Director, Pueyrredon—but such was the state of the public mind at Cuyo just before the victory of Maipu was known there, that the Judges, before whom the trial took place, pressed their immediate execution as a measure of precaution and necessity. They were accordingly executed on the 8th, the day after their trial—a fact which of itself is sufficient to acquit M. Pueyrredon of any odium which may be attached to the transaction; inasmuch as, from the great distance of Mendoza (1000 or 1200 miles) it was impossible for him to know of those proceedings, or to have made any interference in behalf of the persons convicted. We know, moreover, from indisputable authority, that, although the Director could not interfere with the local authorities of Mendoza, so as to prevent the trial, it was his intention, in case of their conviction, to exercise the power of pardon (with which he is vested) in their favor. This act of mercy was, however, prevented by the summary proceedings at Mendoza. Luzuriaga in his address to his fellow citizens pledges his life for the truth of his statement, and professes to hold himself responsible to them for the justice of his conduct. Before we close this article, it may not be useless to remark, that the practice observable in the government and leading characters of South America, of appealing to the people upon all great public occasions, in a rational and dispassionate manner, is an excellent symptom, which indicates at once a republican spirit in the rulers, and an increasing influence on the part of the people.

OUR NAVAL OFFICERS ABROAD.

WILMINGTON, DEL. Nov. 11.

We published, in the Watchman of the 14th ult. an article under the Paris head, to which the following extract of a letter is a satisfactory reply. The article in question purported to be a letter from Livourne, (the Italian for Leghorn) and contained some statements relative to the conduct of the officers of our squadron, which were by no means calculated to do them honor. It was our belief at the time that it was a fabrication, invented by envy and malice, to sulley the character of our navy, and the following letter from a gentleman, whom we know to be a person of character and talents, confirming had a wide circulation, justice demands that the refutation should be equally extensive.

Watchman.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Italy to his friend in this vicinity, dated August 22, 1818.

"You will probably shortly see published in the American papers, an extract of a letter from Leghorn to some person in Paris," which has appeared in a Paris paper, and which says, that the American squadron was lying in the Leghorn roads; that the officers had plenty of money and spent it freely; that they had taken country seats near the city, and were enjoying themselves very highly; that they had celebrated the anniversary of independence in great style—that after dinner the officers all got very gay, and threw overboard all their plate, &c. If all this is believed at home, our countrymen must entertain but a poor opinion of the character and demeanor of their officers abroad—but the truth is, as I understand, that there are a great many Englishmen in Leghorn, who endeavor to injure the character of the American navy officers as much as possible, nor do they hesitate to write falsehoods to further their views. The whole of the above may be explained in a few words. The officers expend probably greater sums in Leghorn than in any other port in the Mediterranean, in the purchase of marble, jewellery, &c. &c. all of which are procured of a much better quality and at a lower rate than in any other port. Many of them have orders from their friends at home; consequently they make a good many purchases. With respect to country houses,

none have been taken but the hospital, between which and the squadron there must necessarily be a great deal of intercourse when in port. The officers are extremely polite to strangers, and entertain them in a style which comports with their means, and commands a proper respect for the situations they hold."

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

DISTURBANCE AT MANCHESTER.

Extract of a letter from Manchester dated Sept. 2.

"This town has been in a sad state of confusion to-day.—In the forenoon, numerous bodies of the refractory cotton spinners, according to their daily custom, assembled about the factory of Messrs. Gray & Co. near Ancoats street for the purpose of preventing any one from going to work there. Whilst parading round the factory about noon, the spinners assert that stones were thrown at them from the interior of the mill. How far this assertion is true, and whether it be not a report made by the spinners to justify their proceedings, I can not ascertain. They, however, began to demolish the windows of the factory, broke numbers of them, and endeavored to force their way into the mill, by breaking open the gates and lower windows. The persons in the inside, who were armed, being alarmed for their own safety, as their lives would be in great danger if the assailants succeeded in entering the mill, fired upon them from the windows. Several of the mob were severely wounded. The number is not known, but it is generally stated as being about six or seven. Four have been brought to the Infirmary dangerously wounded: one of them mortally in the groin; another,

The price of Stocks, as given in the Maryland Censor, rates U. S. six per cents. at from 101 to 103, United States' Bank shares at 112, and the Baltimore Bank stocks as varying from 5 to 10 per cent. advance, except the City Bank shares, which are rated as high as 25 dollars for 16 paid in.

ALEXANDRIA, (Loo.) Oct. 31.

It is with particular pleasure we state, although the first part of the season was rather unfavorable, owing to the want of rain, that the Cotton Crops in this part of the state will be very good; the quantity will be great, larger than has been made for several years, and the Cotton of an excellent quality. The rot will be inconsiderable, and the season as yet, has been favorable for picking. Many planters in this parish will raise two thousand pounds to the acre.

NATCHEZ, Nov. 10.

We regret to learn that the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Choctaws, for their lands within this state, have failed in the accomplishment of that desirable object, the cause of which we have been, as yet, unable to ascertain.

FROM THE NASHVILLE CLARION.

SUPPRESSION OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

A gentleman immediately from Louisiana informs us, that Gen. Ripley is concentrating a respectable force at Baton Rouge, to ascend Red river, and he understood thence to proceed and occupy the country in dispute between the U. States and Spain, lying between the Sabine and Rio del Norte. The necessity for this movement, at this time, is the assemblage of a large military and naval force there, which is said to be piratical in its character. It is rather, however, strange, that the U. S. should be unwilling to run the risk of embroiling the nation in a war by retaining Pensacola, Spain having taken umbrage, when we should suppose there would be much more excitement at the American arms being pushed towards the mines of Mexico. However, if what we might say, would have any weight, far be it from us to discourage this step—we think the territory lawfully ours, being unquestionably included in Louisiana, and knowing it to be of an immense value, we hope our government will do the nation justice by taking it. The district spoken of, is the most delightful, for the latitude, that the sun shines on—the soil is immensely rich, the climate healthy, and the local situation of it on the gulf, will ensure a wealthy and respectable population as soon as order is once established.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Natchez, dated October 28, to his friend in New Orleans.

“Juan Beramendi and Jose Angel Navarro, arrived here last night, and confirm the news of the arrival at Atascosito of the expedition which I alluded to in my last; it is composed of 500 men, under the command of Don Juan de Casteneda; 200 men had made themselves masters of a fort belonging to Gen. Laramendi, and Casteneda had sent a flag of truce to Galveztown, which had not returned at the departure of Beramendi. The object of the expedition appears to have been to destroy this fort and Galveztown, and to intercept as much as possible the trade of the Comanches.—They have left 100 men on the Trinity at a plantation called the Salto, six leagues on the main road. It would seem that the commander does not wish to approach nearer to the frontier for fear of deserts—four deserters have already come in.”

MILLEDGEVILLE, OCT. 27.

We have intelligence from the Florida posts on the east of the Appalachicola, in the occupancy of our troops, to the 5th inst. The hostile Indians, amounting, it was supposed, to about 1000 warriors, who had not come in, were in a state of starvation; many had died of hunger. A woman arrived at St. Marks the first of this month, with intimations from some of the principal out-lying chiefs, of a wish to surrender, provided their lives were spared, and the little remaining property they had left, of which the friendly Indians are inclined to rifle them, should be secured. These dispositions have been humanely encouraged by the commanding officer of the post; and little doubt is entertained but there will soon be a final termination of the Seminolian war, which has existed on our borders, and with many acts of cruelty, for nearly two years past. General Gaines has transferred his head-quarters from Fort Hawkins to St. Mary’s.

[Journal.]

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 11.

The trial of Wm. Wood as accessory to the great mail robbery, occupied the circuit court nearly the whole of yesterday. The jury brought in their verdict at 9 o’clock, which subjects the prisoner to an imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

We are informed that the U. States’ Branch Bank at New York has been robbed, to the amount of 19,000 dollars, by a clerk belonging to that institution. It is said that he got access to the chest where the notes were deposited for collection, and after taking them out to the amount above stated, obtained a loan upon them of 13,000 dollars from a broker, who, wanting the money before they became due, put them into the market, which led to the discovery of the robbery.

[Franklin Gaz.]

Mr. Eustis, our late minister to Holland, with his lady, and Mr. Appleton, the late Secretary of Legation, have arrived in the City of Washington from Boston.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

The Message of the President has not yet been received.

Mr. MASON and Mr. HOLMES have been re-elected to Congress from their respective districts in Massachusetts. In other districts, favorable changes have taken place.

SPECIE PAYMENTS—RESUMED.

On Friday last, official information was received by the Lexington Branch Bank of Kentucky, that the mother bank had suspended the payment of specie for its own notes, and ordered its branches to adopt a similar measure. This intelligence astonished the officers and directors of the branch bank, no less than it did the community, and cast a gloom over the face of every body. Steps were immediately taken to induce the Bank of Kentucky to change its course, and to resume specie payments. After a negotiation between that institution and the United States branch bank here, in which the latter displayed the utmost liberality, and the former considerable irresolution and indecision, the Bank of Kentucky, on Tuesday, determined to resume the payment of specie, and things accordingly are now proceeding as prior to the suspension. Paper of the Kentucky Bank and its branches is again the real representative of specie; and business is recovering from the shock, which the unnecessary, injurious and unlawful conduct of the directors of that bank gave to it.

The character of Kentucky has exceedingly suffered by these proceedings. It beoves the legislature, now about to convene, to institute an immediate inquiry into the conduct of the directors of the state bank, and to adopt efficient measures, not only to prevent any future attempt to suspend specie payments, but promptly to coerce them from every bank in the state, which may at any time presume to refuse paying gold or silver for its own paper. Such measures will afford the only remedy for the almost overwhelming evils which have grown out of an excess of banking; and they are imperiously demanded by the public interest.

MR. HOLLEY,

The President of Transylvania University, has taken his station at the head of that institution, in the elegant new building erected for it. It is unnecessary to repeat the powerful inducements which this University now holds out to western parents to send their sons to it. It is now prepared for the reception, accommodation, and complete education of young gentlemen, from 60 to 80 of whom have, we are informed, already entered, and others coming in.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We recommend to our readers an attentive perusal of the “broad view of our South American relations,” copied into another part of this paper, from the Delaware Watchman. The subject is easily discussed, and the information exhibited by the writer, minute. He has a little fallen into the same sort of error which he has censured in those who censure Puerreydon; he has unnecessarily cast reflections on the character and services of Artigas and Aury, to say nothing of the Carreras. The proper course for us to pursue, is to support all, who are at all worthy of support, engaged in the glorious cause of South American emancipation, and to forbear from assailing any of the patriots, unless their conduct be obviously and indisputably treasonable or hostile to the success of their fellow citizens. It becomes us to do or say nothing which shall retard the achievement of the liberties of the South.

MR. CLAY.

Has not been permitted even to pay a visit, for two or three days, to his son, now at Harvard University, without being persecuted by the ridiculous and pompous complimentary notices of the Boston federal prints. The “honorable” Mr. Clay dined at such a place, on such a day; the “honorable” Mr. Clay attended divine worship at the Rev. Mr. Channing’s; the “honorable” Mr. Clay lost a part of his baggage at the great Exchange fire; the “honorable” Mr. Clay carried a trunk to a neighboring house, then took his station to hand water, and then lodged at Mr. Blake’s: these silly titles, and this equally silly record of every thing done by our representative, disgrace the federal party at Boston, and dishonor our country. We hope that Mr. Clay made his retreat from the head quarters of aristocracy and pompous folly as soon as possible.

Certain we are, from the plausibility and simplicity of his character and manners, that the sort of puffing administered to him in Major Bobadil’s *Centinel*, was disgusting to him in the extreme. We should think that the Bostonians might extend their hospitality to western and southern gentlemen, without proclaiming every instance of it to the world, in their newspapers.

NEW NAVY SECRETARY.

SMITH THOMSON, Esq. who has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, is, we learn, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, and has been a uniform republican. He is said to be a man of talents, and to reflect credit on the bench. So far, his appointment has been correct and judicious; but whether he has devoted much attention to political science, to commercial operations, or to naval tactics, is not so certain. We hope, however, that he will prove to be a good Secretary: we have no doubt, from information, that he is a much more able man than his predecessor.

Communication.

THEATRICAL.

Saturday night last closed our Theatre for the present season. The benefit having been for Mr. S. DRAKE, an unexampled audience, for the western country, crowded the house. Many who went, could not approach within view or hearing of the stage. The amount of money received, was six hundred and forty-seven dollars. Two hundred and fifty ladies appeared, and constituted the most splendid ornament that Kentucky had ever witnessed at a dramatic representation. The attention of Mr. S. DRAKE in the management of the Theatre, during his father’s absence, his merit as a player; the decorum of his conduct in society, without intending to reflect on any member of the company; and above all the liberality which has been displayed by Mr. D. in giving benefits to two humane institutions, has endeared him to Lexington; and I am proud to say it, he met his reward on Saturday night.

4th. About the beginning of August last, they were notified in form, by the cashier of the branch, that an order had been received from the bank of the United States, requiring them to reduce their respective balances to the office, by monthly instalments of 20 per cent. on the amount. And the necessity which occasioned this requisition, was made known to them; namely, that the government had notified the bank of the United States of its intention to pay off its Louisiana debt, which would require from the vaults of that institution between six and seven millions of dollars.

5th. This requisition was not complied with; but in lieu of it, a remonstrance was forwarded on to the bank of the United States, in which they openly avowed their inability to pay their debt to the branch, either in specie, or in drafts on eastern cities—with much other injurious matter, which it is not immediately necessary to notice; but containing no distinct or determinate proposition in relation to the debt.

Now, if, under these circumstances, any reasonable man were asked, what course the directors of the bank of the United States ought to pursue—he would answer, *They have no choice*. It would be madness in them to continue to receive, as cash, the notes of banks avowedly incompetent to the payment of their debts, or to the redemption of their paper in specie. Yet for declining to receive such notes, and for requiring, after a long and unprecedented indulgence, the payment of its just demands, the bank of the U. States stands charged with being guilty of “the most high-handed oppression ever attempted in a free country!” How absurd! how sublimely ridiculous!

After ten months’ notice—after a formal, but moderate requisition, made 3 months ago—after an acknowledged inability and total non-compliance on the part of the banks, is it not truly astonishing, that sober and sensible men should talk of “high-handed oppression, and unexecuted demands?”

From all quarters there appears a constant clamor against the banks. The southern and western states are now suffering under the same malady that so seriously afflicted the eastern states, a few years since, commencing with the wild projects of Andrew Dexter, and terminating in the dissolution of nearly all the country banks in that quarter. Great distress was created at the time, which we well remember; but as soon as the scarf was severed from the wheat, the body politic was restored to a healthful condition. Many of the country banks are shutting up shop, and the sooner we are rid of these “baseless fabrics,” the sooner shal we be restored to the banking principles upon solvent ground.

During the sitting of the legislature of the state of Rhode Island, which closed this month, charters for three new banks were granted—one in Bristol, to be called the Mount Hope Bank; one in Barrillville, to be called the Barrillville Bank; and one in Smithfield, to be called the New England Pacific Bank. There are now, including the U. States Branch, THIRTY-FIVE banks in the small state of Rhode Island; one for about every 2400 inhabitants!

Mr. Paudling’s Poem, “The Backwoodsman,” is quoted in other papers with distinguished marks of approbation. We trust a more formal and extensive notice will be taken of it in our reviews. This is paving the way for the permanent establishment of a literary character of our own; and in truth in the way of poetry, “plucking up drowning honesties,”

nothing can be more creditable to the nation.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

FROM MALAGA.

We learn from Capt. Davis, of the brig *Euincia*, from Malaga, that in consequence of the situation of affairs between Spain and the United States, the merchants at Malaga refused to charter American vessels, fearing a war between the two powers, which they considered as certain. Markets—fruit scarce and high. A number of American vessels had left Malaga in ballast.

CHILICOOTHE, NOV. 18.

On Monday last, two wagon loads of specie took up the line of march from the Branch Bank at this place for Pittsburgh, designed to replenish the vaults of the mother bank in Philadelphia. The amount, together with that which was deposited some time ago in Steubenville, for the same purpose, is about 120,000 dollars.

The Bank of Georgetown, since the stoppage at Cincinnati, has experienced some heavy draws of specie, but we are assured that it is able to meet all demands, notwithstanding the illiberal course pursued by the banks in Cincinnati, or by some of the citizens of that place, who refused to take from the Bank of Georgetown their own paper to a large amount, perhaps ten thousand dollars. However great the conflict with the banks and with individuals, we feel very confident of the solvency of the Kentucky banks in general.—G. FAI.

DEFENSIVE.

The subjoined extract shews the absurdity and injustice of the blame attached to the United States’ Bank, by the Cincinnati banks and their friends. Equally or more unfounded is the clamor raised in Kentucky against the United States’ branch bank located here.

THE CINCINNATI INQUISTOR.

The following brief statement is made with confidence, and with the knowledge that its correctness will not be denied or questioned by any director of the banks of this city. Their appearance yes-

terday was very impressive, for she was in elegant order, and, as we learn, much better prepared for her cruise than when she left Boston, being furnished with many spare articles of equipment, which, from peculiar circumstances, could not be obtained in Boston at the time of her outfit.

She will probably sail from the Roads on Sunday, bound to the north-west coast of America.

Generals SWIFT and BERNARD, and Captain Poussin, aid to the latter, came passengers in the steam boat Virginia yesterday, from Baltimore, and were landed at Old Point Comfort, where the United States’ fortifications are constructing.

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.)

LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LEXINGTON ATHENAEUM.

FIRST CLASS.

S C H E M E.

1 Prize of 4000 Dollars	is	\$ 4,000
2 of 1000	is	2,000
2 of 500	is	1,000
10 of 100	is	1,000
20 of 50	is	1,000
35 of 20	is	700
120 of 10	is	1,200
820 of 5	is	4,100

3000 Tickets at \$ 5 is \$ 15,000

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

Of the above, the following are

S T A T I O N A R Y P R I Z E S :

1st drawn ticket will be entitled to \$ 100
1st " " 2d day drawing 500
1st " " 3d " 500
1st " " 4th " 1000
1st " " 5th " 1000
1st " " 6th " 4000

The \$ 100 prize, as awarded for the first drawn ticket on the first day’s drawing, to be payable in part by 10 tickets, valued at 50 dollars.

The tickets reserved are from No. 1 to No. 10, inclusive.

The \$ 500 prizes, as awarded on the second and third days’ drawing, to be each payable in part by 25 tickets, valued at 125 dollars—Nos. 11 to 35, inclusive, for that on the second, and Nos. 36 to 60, inclusive, for that on the third day’s drawing.

The \$ 1000 prizes, as awarded on the fourth and fifth days’ drawing, to be each payable in part by 75 tickets, valued at 375 dollars—Nos. 61 to 135, inclusive, for that on the fourth, and Nos. 136 to 210, inclusive, for that on the fifth day’s drawing.

The capital prize of \$ 4000, as awarded on the sixth day’s drawing, to be payable in part by 290 tickets, valued at 1000 dollars. The Nos. reserved are from 211 to 410, inclusive.

All prizes payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed, in Notes of the chartered Banks of Kentucky, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All prizes not demanded within one year after the drawing, will be considered as donations to the institution.

Five hundred numbers will constitute a day’s drawing. A list of each day’s drawing will be published in the newspapers of the town of Lexington.

In presenting this Scheme to the public, the Managers cannot but express the confidence they feel, that it will be favorably received, and promptly encouraged, not only on account of the flattering prospects it offers to adventurers, but more especially on account of the object it is intended to promote.

The LEXINGTON ATHENAEUM is a valuable public institution, calculated at once to create and to gratify a taste for literature. It furnishes an agreeable and useful resort, and constitutes a prolific source of information to the citizens of Lexington, and to the numerous strangers who so constantly visit it. But it is peculiarly valuable for the aid it may afford to the inquirer into the history and antiquities of the western country. The mineralogical cabinet, connected with this institution, has been brought to its present promising condition by the almost unaided efforts of an individual—The institution now looks to the public for

